SEWLYORK PUTTA LERBERT RONDY, DECEMBER

ony treasury note or notre in payment on account of the United States, shall take from the holder of such the United States, that take from the holder of such mote or rotes a receipt, upon the back of each, staing distinctly the date of such payment and the amount at lowed upon such note; and every such officer or agent shall keep regular and specific extries of all treasury notes received in payment, showing the person from when received, the number, date, and amount of orth

notes received in payment, showing the person from when received, the number date, and amount of principal and interest allowed in each and every trensity see received in payment which entries shall be defrered to the Treasury with the Treasury note or notes mentioned therein, and if found correct, such office, or agent shall receive credit for the amount, as provided in the last section of shis set.

Six 8. And be it further enacted. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, anthorized to make ard issue, from time to time, such instructions, rules and regulations to the several collectors, receivers, espositaries and all others who may be required to receive such Treasury of use in behalf of, and as agents in any capacity for the United States, as to the custody, disposal, canceling, and return of any such notes as may be paid to and received by them respectively, and as to the accounts and returns to be made to the Treasury Department of such receipts as he shall deem bet calculated to promote the public convenience and security, and to protect the United States.

Sec. 9. And be if further exacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to convenience to be made to the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to convenience to be made to the Treasury be and hereby is, authorized and directed to convenience to be paid to the property of the Treasury to be paid if the price of anthorized and directed to convenience to be united to the property of the Treasury to be united to the price of an interest.

of the Treasury be, and h nereby is, authorized and directed to cause to be paid the principal and interest of such Treasury notes as may be issued under this act of such Tocasury notes as may be insued under this act at the time and times when according to its provisions, the same should be paid. And the said Secretary is further authorized to purchase said notes at par for the amount of principal and in crest due at the time of the purchase on such notes. And so much of any ucap-propriated money in the Treasury as may be necessary for the purchase is hereby appropriated to the payment of the principal and interest of said notes.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted. That in page of such treasury notes as may have been paid and redeemed, other treasury notes to the same amount may be insured: Provided, That the engregats sum outstanding, are er the authority of this act shall at no time enceed \$20.000.000.

Sec. 11. And be at further enacted. That to Cefray the expenses of ergraving, printing, preparing and is

the expenses of engraving, printing, preparing and is-swing the treasury notes herein authorized, the sum of \$20,000 is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any mappropriated unesy in the treasury: Provided, That no compression shall be made to any officer whose a ery is fixed by law for preparing, signing or teshing treasury needs.

whose a ary is fixed by law for preparing, signing or issuing treasury notes.

See 12. And be it firsther enacted. That if any person shall talesly make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeit, or cause or withingly aid or assist in fairely making, forging or counterfeiting any note in imitation of or purporting to be a Treasury note, issued as aforesaid, or shall pass, after or publish, or attempt to pass, after or publish as true any false, forged or counterfeited note purporting to be a Treasury note as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely furged or counterfaited not purporting to publish as true any falsely aftered. Treasury note, issued as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely aftered, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony; and being thereof or avicted by one course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisored and kept at hard labor for a period not less than three years, nor mere than ten years, and to be fined in a sum not exceeding fire thousand dollars.

Sec 13. And be it further enacted. That if any per-

than three years, nor more than ten years, and to be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec 13. And be it further enacted. That if any person shall make or engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his costody and possession any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any notes issued as aforesaid shall have been printed, with intent to use much plate, or cause or suffer the same to be used in longing or counterfaiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or that have in his custody or possession any black note or notes engraved and printed after the similitude of any rotes issued as aforesaid, with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession. Any peper adapted to the making of such notes same to be used. In forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used. In forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, every such person being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a term not less than three nor more han ten years, and fined in a sum not exceeding \$5 (9).

Sec 14. And be it further canceted. That it shall be the duty of the Secre ary of the Treasury to cause a statement to be published monthly of the amount of Treasury notes issued, and paid and redeemed, under the provisions of this set, showing the balance outstanding each month.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Bennett's resolution providing for the appointment of a special cummittee to take into consideration all papers on the subject of a railroad to the Pacific.

Mr. BARKSDALE made an unsuccessful motion to table the resolution. The vote was 94 to 99.

Several incidental questions were determined by year and may vote.

Mr. FLORENCE said that the House had evi-

Mr. FLORENCE said that the House had evidence that no good came of sitting on Saturday. He then made an ineffectual motion to adjourn.

The subject was passed ever, and the House went into Committee on the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. GLANCY JONES explained the provisions of the bill, which he said were similar to those heretofore passed under both Democratic and Waig Administrations. He would enceaver to get a vote upon it to day.

Mr. RIFCHIE called attention to the fact that there are two sate of Democrats: one theoretical, who will are two sets of Democrats: one theoratical, who will have nothing but gold and silver, and the other practical, who will have anything they can get, and now ask for Treasury notes.

r. BANKS remarked that statesmen, at all times, Mr. HANKS remarked that statesmen at all times, had asserted that the resort to Treasury notes was of doubtful expediency and dangerous in pranciple, and should never be adopted if any other measure of relief could be obtained. It is not true Government cannot obtain relief except through Treasury notes. There never was a period at which a loan could be effected, either for large or small sums, for a short or a long time, better than now, as the country is richer than it ever has been before. He wished the bill amended time, better tan now, as the decret has been before. He wished the bill amended, authorizing the issue of Treasury notes only in case it shall be found impracticable to effect a loan on Government stock bearing six per cent interest, the aggregate sum borrowed not to exceed twenty millions. Circumstances are different now from those when the the note bill of 1846 was passed. There was then a

Mar with Mexico.
Mr. COBB of Ala. (interrupting) remarked that
there was a prospect of war with the Mormons.
Mr. BANKS replied that there was here a represent-Mr. BANKS replied that there was here a representative from Utab, with the same standing that Mr. Cobb has, and therefore it could not be said that we are at war with Utab; but there was a speck of war in another direction [Laughter], from which the Administration could not be relieved by the issue of Treesury notes.

Mr. MILLSON argued that Congress ought to prefer to supply the public necessities by Treesury notes.

fer to supply the public necessities by Treasury notes, rather than by loans for a long period. There may be rather than by loans for a long period. There may be recently for resorting to a loan; but at this time, no necessity for resorting to a

when threatened by a deficiency in the revenue, it is important that the public credit should be maintained.

Mr. BISHOP supported the bill, on the ground that the notes would go into circulation and be used as a medium of excharge. It would meet the necessities of Government and benefit the business of the country, which is not in as prosperous a condition as the banks. Government and benefit the business of the country, which is not in as prosperous a condition as the banks described. It may be true that there is more money than ever in the country, but it is not available, and he (Mr. Bishop) would be glad if the gentleman from Massa thusatts would point out where it may be found.

Ar. DAVIS (Md.) opposed the bill. There was no period fixed when the notes can be presented for redemption, and they would therefore continue in circulations a irredeemable currency based on the faith of the Government. The striking down of banks in the country being recommended in the President's Message, it may be that the issue of twenty millions of Treasury notes is designed to fill a void—the dominant party mean to make and substitute the paper of the Treasury for the paper of the banks.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned

THE MINNESOTA ELECTION.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857. St Paul dates of the 15th ivat. have been received. The canvass of the election had not been completed, but it was thought that the Democratic candidate for Governor would be declared elected. No election of United States Senator had taken place.

FATAL AFFRAY IN LONDON, C. W.

LONDON, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

At a dance in a heuse of ill-fame in this city, last night, a party of towdies ferred their way into the house, when a butcher, named Harding, fired several times into the crowd with a rovolver, shooting Hughes Wilson, sen of John Wilson, propher of the Province. Wilson, son of John Wilson, mounter of the Provin-cial Parlisment for this city, and also Messrs. Sweet-man, Stevens Merrick, Coats, and two other men and a woman. Wilson has since died of his wound. The others are supposed to be not dangerously wounded, fierding has not yet been arrested.

THE CANADA AT BOSTON.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

The steamship Canada, from Hallfax, arrive i at her Book here at 84 o'clock this evening. She brings £16,000 in specie. Her news is fully anticipated by the dispatch already sect over the wires from Halifax. Her mails will be dispatched South by the train which leaves here to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 8 o'clock, and which is due in New-York between 2 and 3 o'clock on Monday moraing.

A MAN OVER THE GENESEE FALLS. Rochestra, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

Nathan Newbafer, door keeper of the last Assembly, slipped off a plank above the Genness falls about noon today, and was carried over them. His bidy has not yet been found. The bridge is not mod by

CHANGE IN THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 18, 1857.

Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, promoted to the Governorship of Malta, is to be succeeded here by the Earl of Mulgrave, who leaves Ergiand in January. SCOTIA.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION. Tososto, Cas., Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857. At the Parliamentary elections, witch have taken place, five constituencies have returned ministerial candidates.

SOUTH CAROLINA ON KANSAS. The Legislature of South Carolina has innefinitely postponed all its resolutions and reports in reference to Kaneas.

FIGHTING IN FLORIDA. Advices from Florida report more battles between a troops and the Indians. Capt. Parkhill had been illed an award strick. killed, and several soldiers wounded.

EARTHQUAKE. CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt here about 9

SPECIE PAYMENT IN ALABAMA. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

The Alabama Legislature has legalized the bank suspension of specie payment until the 15th of Novem-

LEGALIZATION OF SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

AUGUSTA. Ga., Dec. 20, 1807.

The legislatures of Georgia, South Carolina and Alsbama have legalized the suspension of specie payment in those States. PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, SAUCER BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1867.
Stocks dull. Fenusylvania 5e, 84; Pennsylvania
Railroad, 38; Reading Railroad, 27; Morris Canal,
46; Long Island Railroad, 9; FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON.

Incresse 1857..... 6 (81,126

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18, 1857.

The declaration so emphatically made by Senator Douglas in his reply to Secator Green, that the scheme of forcing the Lesempton Constitution on the people of Kansas is a scheme of disunion and civil war, is significant enough, even in the sense in which it is commonly understood, namely, that the scheme, if carried out, will lead to bloodshed and to civil war as a natural and hardly to be averted consequence. But the Senator had a deeper meaning in the remark. The conviction prevails among the Northern members who are most competent to form a judgment of the true state of the case, that the Lecompton Constitution is not pressed as a mere parliamentary or partian measure by the Southern gentlemen who devised it, and who are now controlling and directing it openly or secretly. The President undoubtedly so regards it. He looks upon it simply as a Congressional question which may be put through Congress with more or less dif-ficulty, but to which, when passed, Kansas and the North will submit, or to which they will offer no

other resistance than speeches and votes.

The President is deceived, and is unwittingly The President is deceived, and is unwittingly lending himself to the purposes of men who are playing a deep and dangerous game. The Southern suthers of this Lecompton scheme care nothing for Kansas, which they know is lost to them. They are aiming at a dissolution of the Union and the formation of a pure Slaveholding Republic. They expect through civil war to drive the Free States out of the Confederacy, with the exception of Pennsylvania, and perhaps New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois, which will be graciously permitted to remain, if they wish to, and will make respectful application for which will be graciously permitted to remain, it they wish to, and will make respectful application for permission to stey, giving satisfactory assurances of good behavior in the future. Any Free State, in fact, which will humble itself to make application for admission into the new Union will be welcomed, with the clear understanding that the Federal Con-stitution is to be so interpreted as to extend Slavery theoretically, if not practically, over the whole cou

The South does not object to a few Free States the Union. If she could have a constant majority in the Federal councils, she would not care how strong the Free-State minority might be. There are reasons of State and of party which make it politic and convenient to have a certain amount of conflict-ing elements in a confederacy, just as in a legislative body it is desirable not to have too great a ma-Sectional and party discipline can be bette maintained in the face of an opposition, than when there is no counteracting force whatever. there is no counteracting force whatever. The leaders of the slaveholding aristocracy are deter-mined to keep possession of this Government, with its multitudinous offices and profuse revenues. If the Union remains as it is, they see clearly that in 1860 the scepter will depart from them into the hands of the Republican party. That catastrophe they are resolved to avert even by force of arms if need be. To this end, and with this view, they are pressing the Lecompton scheme upon the President. They expect and hope that its enforcement in Kan-sas will be resisted, and that a civil war will be the result. They expect through such a war to divide and conquer the Free States, and to drive the most obnoxious of them out of the Union. With the rest, or at the worst with the South alone, they calculate upon forming a confederacy in which the slavehold-ing class shall have the unquestioned supremacy,

with rothing to check the expansion of its dominion over Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies.

Mr. Douglas, from his long and intimate association with these men, perfectly understands their pleus and motives, and this explains the emphatic hint he three out in his recent speech, that the Lecture of the second of compton scheme was a scheme of disunion. Mr. Buchanan has been so long abroad that he comprehends neither the designs of the slaveholders, the state of public opinion in the Free States. He underrates the difficulty and danger of the Kausas question, and thinks it will end, as all other contro question, and thinks it will end, as all other controversies ended in the partiaan conflicts of the past, with which he was familiar before he went to Europe. He is desirous of a reclestion, and clings to the obsolete idea that the only road to the Presidency lies through the Slave States. The Southern advisers who surround him, and who alone have his ear, know better. They are perfectly aware that their exclusive power over the Union, as at present constituted, is gone forever, and that nothing can restore it but some new arrangement which shall ex store it but some new arrangement which said to clude the Ann-Slavery States. They look to the Lecompton scheme as the basis on which to begin the movements that are to result, they hope, in a new conformation of the country by which they can regain and secure that supremacy, the less of which they anticipate in 1860, unless they can avert it by

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1857.

Much sensation has been occasioned in naval circles by a disclosure which is likely to produce unexpected results, if the facts be clearly substantinted as it is now alleged that they can be. It appears that reliable information reached Lieut. Bartett, an applicant before one of the Courts of Inquiry, to the effect that a vote had been taken in his case, which was two to one in his favor-the Court consisting of three officers. Pending the submission of the official report to the Secretary of the Navy, it is stated that the Judge Advocate

called on a member of the Court, and made repre sentations which induced him to change his vote, and with it the result. Lieut. Butlett has at dressed the President and Secretary, representing tiese facts, and stating his readiness to establish them under the forms of law. Such charges cannot be overlooked, no matter who may be involved; and this is one of the cases, to speak figuratively, in which the Judge may change places with the pris-

over at the bar.

Every effort will be made to carry the nomination of Nathan Clifferd by party drill. He was ap-pointed solely because of his personal relations to the President, and those relations will be made a means of intimidating the wesk or conciliating the doubtful. The developments against him were sufficiently imposing on Thursday to stagger Mr. Bayard. Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who saked time to investigate, and to make other hesitate, who yet believe that the dignity of the Supreme Court is worth preserving. When the fitness of a nomination for such a place, which cught to be universally conceded to start with, can be canvassed at all, it is easy to understand what weight its recipient will carry to the bench, even if forced there by the votes of a delical majority. forced there by the votes of a political majority. A jesious rival of the Duchess of Mariborough said.

jesious rival of the Duchess of Mariborough said,
"Queen Anne might make Sarah Churchill a
"Luchess, but she never could make her a gentlewoman." So Mr. Buchanan may make Clifford
a Judge, but he cannot make him a lawyer.
The investigation which the House ordered yesterday in the case of Mr. Cullom, late Clerk of that
body, was to have been expected, after the publications made here and the rumors which have circulated on all sides for the rest year complicating him lated on all sides for the past year, complicating him and his confederates with transactions which are worse than doubtful. But if it is to end as a farce like that of the last ression, the experiment had betlike that of the last session, the experiment had better been left untried. The examination of witnesses on that occasion showed a laxity in the inquiry itself which was unpardonable; while the appalling perjury, even under such loose inquisition, told now fearful and pervading must have been the corruption among those who had large interests at stake outside of Congress. In the present case Cullom has probably followed in the footsteps of his idustrious predecessors, taking care, however, to provide more liberally for some contingencies than they did. It will serve the public a good turn if the nert of rogues who collected about his office and parceled out the plunder can be thoroughly exposed in their true colors to the gaze of an admiring country.

Country.

There are now two enabling acts for Kansas before Congress, so that neither House can suffer in this respect. Mr. Douglas and Mr. Banks pre-sented their plans yesterday. No attempt at action on either will be made until the returns of the elec-tions are received and officially promulgated. Notwithstanding the confident assurances which are daily sent out from here of the strength of the Addaily sent out from here of the strength of the Arministration in the House on this question, there is no real warrant for these assumptions, so far as distinct committals are concerned. On the contrary, among the Northern Democrats, with some few exceptions, of the stamp of Hughes of Indiana, there is a growing disposition to reserve opinion until the final aspect of the case may be presented. Hence it is that the shaping of things in Kanses is watched with so much interest and anxiety, because there is a desire to seize any reasonable pretext as a means of escaping from the embarrassments attending the

Lecompton Constitution.

It reminded one of the palmy old Whig days, to hear Mr. Simmons yesterday, in the full vigor of his intellectual strength, vindicating the principles which he unheld so well years ago on the same spot. He completely annihilated the fallacies and sophistries of the President, which attributed the financial reof the Freedent, which attributed the financial re-vulsion to an expansion of the currency, and proved by the figures that the circulation was less when it occurred than three years ago, and that the specie basis corresponded with the safe reserve prescribed in the Message. His expansition of the in the Message. His expesition of the rest causes in overtrading and the command of the British man-ufacturers over our markets, was conceded to be effective on all points, and attracted marked atten-tion from such men as Mr. Hunter. The speech ought to be circulated far and wide. INDEX.

THE MORMON WAR.

Correspondence of The Concetogs Chief.

This letter I got mailed by express, as there is greatifically in corresponding from here at present, owing to local jealousies which exist among the Mormots and the excitement attendant upon the anticipated conflict with the Federal army, which is rapidly approaching. Every communication which leaves here new is supposed to savor of treason, and is subjected to the most rigid scrutiny of that prince of religious despots, Brigham Yung. He watches his flock with as much industry as he can employ, and I assure you has considerable trouble in keeping them to their allegiance. There is a spirit of restlessness and discontent abroad among the disciples which is by no means favorable to the perpetuation of Mormonism. The beautiy examong the disciples which is by no heart avoid to the perpetuation of Monmonism. The beastly excesses, the shameless brutality, and the entire disregard of all law and decency of those who have charge of the spiritual interests of the church, have aroused that little sense of right and propriety which still exists in Utah; and I am much mistaken if a terrible reaction

the spiritual interests of the church, have aroused that little sense of right and propriety which still exists in Utah; and I am much mistaken if a terrible reaction will not soon take place, which will result in the establishment of quiet and order here, even without the intervention of the United States authorities. This Beigham Young anticipates, and hence he is now engaged in employing all his energies to ward off, if possible, the kokad for catastrophe. The spirit of independence which he recently exhibited in announcing publicly that "all who desire to leave here might pack up their effects and do so," has turned out, after all, to be the boast of the mere coward; for when some two or three hundred evinced a disposition to comply with his invitation, he very judiciously recalled his controvance permission, and earl forth an order of an entirely different character.

It may sem strange to von that a copy of your prospectus has reached this distant country, but it is never theless true. I received a copy of it about a week ago, ard was much pleased with its tone, as well as the novelty of its title. It was sent to me from the city of St. Louis, by an old friend who is now connected with Col. Johnston's expedition, and who has always had a warm side with the Irdians. It is to be regreted that the cay is not very far distant when he may be called upon to take up arms against than in their present befügerent connection with the debauchess of this prostituted Territory. The association of Indians in this wasfare against the laws and Government, is looked upon by all well thinking persons as the last resert of a wicked and uncompulous demagogue, who claims to act by divine authority. It is more than suspected that this object of Young's, like every other he has paraued here, is waston in the extreme. His views are licenticus, even in this leagues with the resultingly calls his wives, are unable to satisfy his insatiable lust. He has now added to his haren fifteen as lovely looking Indian squaws as I ever beheld

of opision in reference to the peak and of offspring.

The point beyond which Young has decreed the billows of war shall not approach is at present fixed at Yout Bridger, and the United States army is already in its vicinity. 30n the Utah side of the fort the Mormonshave a considerable force stationed, who are not only prepared for active quarrel, but who are committing all kinds of depredations upon private property. Indeed, the country may now be said to be in a state of siege. Up to the precent writing there has not been an actual engagement, but the flames of battle are beginning to burn up, and must ere long spread into a fierce consuming fire. It is hoped that the Government will take care of its treops, and not allow them to suffer for want of clothing and provisions. In this inclement country a careful attention to their wants is indispensably recessary, otherwise their sufferings must prove insupportable during the coming Winter. Thus far the weather has been favorable beyond all expectation. There has been favorable beyond the United States troops into this city, the temple of the "Saints," is the scene of almost daily consultations, is yet considerably in advance.

In reference to the anticipated forced entrance of the United States troops into this city, the temple of the "Saints," is the scene of almost daily consultation. Brigham Young is the leading spirit of every assemblage. Men, women and children flock to the sanctuary in scores, and as the words of encouragement fail from the lips of their leader, shorts of anticipated triomph, in which the whole congregation are obliged to join, are given in response to his exhortations. It is curious to see with what zeal and energy the wonen join in these evalitions. point beyond which Young has decreed the bil-

smourt of shrewdness and the ability to assume any amount of sanctimonious scening, he has free and familiar access into every family in the city, and, it is generally supposed, sometimes invests himself with the duties and authorities of the spiritual wife system, without the intervention of the sits and formalities of the church. When he passes along the streets, which he samet mes does, every bradis bowed, and perfumed handkerchiese are waived by fair hands to herald his

approach. His legion of children are looked upon as so many obstable, whose wings have not yet grown, and the insit and admiring daughters of Eve who are not of his household when they see him in closs companiorship with his wives, not unfrequently bits their lips and a ske other victors demonstrations, in surrous antiquation of the time when it will be their time to be duly irstalled into his favor and his embraces. The sincerity of his profes ione is never taken into the range of calculation. His hypoentsy is two broadfaced to admit of a reasonable doubt. What he says in his discourses relative to the Mormon faith is received as matter of course, and no one vestures to believe for a moment that he is not in carnest. The truth is, he is looked upon as a leading spirit, who has succeeded in converting Utah into a pendemonium of vice and iniquity, to which his adherents most freely join as a matter of preference. The reason is, their morals are as debased as his own.

this Western past. Provisions of all kinds are exceedingly scarce and difficult to obtain at any price. The grasshoppers completely destroyed the corn and grain in the neighborhood of the Fort during the last Summer, and the effects of the loss will be severely feit. Potnices and turnips are about all that could be secured. The weather was cold and wintry before Octoed. The weather was cold and wintry before October, and the ice froze to conshierable thickness during ber, and the ice froze to considerable thicaness during the month of September. Arrangements are on fost to forward large supplies to Fort Laramie from Fort Leavenworth. One advance train, consisting of two six-mule teams, are at present under way to station arein and provisions along the route for subsequent trains, which will be pushed through without delay. There is not a thore important post in the West than Fort Laramie, and it is necessary that large supplies should be there collected. During the past Summer the emigration over this road has been semewhat sleek, owing to the hostile attitude of the Indians. The Mormon emigration has also fallen off much of late, but the numbers covering the Plains are still large, and the Fort has been, not unfrequently, the means of protection and preservation to such as have fallen short of provisions or been attacked by the Indians.

[Leavenworth Times.

## FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

The United States mail steamship Black Warrior, J. W. Smith, commander, sai ed from New-Orleans the 12th inst., and Havana 15th, and arrived at this port early this morning. From Havans we have nothing of political importance. Business is dull, and money very scarce, and commanding enormous rates. The reported injury to the Louisiana sugar crop by frost had a favorable effect upon the sugar market, and we report it more active at higher prices. Stock 90,000 boxes, against 60,000 same time last year.

Grinding has commenced, and the crop promises to be unusually large. Freights continue duli at very low rates. In Exchange but few transactions. London 14 ♥ cent premium; New-York 3 ¥ cent premium, 60 days, for first class bills. Two cargoes of negroes have en landed from American vessels.

Australia,-We have papers from Australia, dated at Sydney the 13th and Melbourne the 16th of October. The production of gold was very good, and prices ranged from £3 16/3 to £3 19/9 for Castlemaine and Ballarat qualities. Trace was dull, with an overstocked market. The Lands Bill had been relected by the upper-house of the Legislature of Sydrey, as had also the bill to abolish State sid to religion. Ten shillings a head as license-tax had been imposed en cach Chinese settler.

LATE FROM YUCATAN .- The Havens Diario de la Marina, of the 15th inst., contains advices from Yuesten to the 5th, received per steamer Union from Laguina and Sisal. That paper learns from passengers that the revolution in Campeachy has been suppressed, the Island of Carmen having submitted to the Government. It is also understood that the report of the bombardment and capture of Sisal, which arrived here some days since, is false.

TRON JAMAICA .- Dates are from Kingston to the

28th ult. The Mercantile Intelligencer says:

"We are badly supplied with all American stuffs, and prices have been generally maintained at the high rates of interest last quoted. Money has been some plat sever the banks heing disimilated to accommonly what scarce, the banks being disinclined to accommodate. Of island produce, pimento remains inactive. Ceffee has been kept from market by continued heavy rains in the country, and transactions in the article have been very limited."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRATORIO OF THE CREATION.

The Oratorio is universally and erroneously said to be the foundation of the modern drama and opera. It was, we are informed, originated by the Church see Les, taken from the Sniptures, being presented theatrically. Adam and Eve, the Old Serpent; Daniel and his friends, the lions; and all the most striking scenes of the Bible up to the Crucifixion included, were used to convey religious instruction to the rude paoid not encender the drama and open of modern days, simply because the thester never died out. It existed before and during the middle ages. It was sustained in some crude vagabond form by the troubadours and minstrels, and the Church simply took their "thunder." Of this there is ample proof. The modern Oratorio is a bastard of the old Oratorio. The dramatic interest is utlerly destroyed. It has ceased to convey any religious instruction through the splendid vividness of dramatic characterization. It claims, however, to have dramatis persone, while dramatis persona there are none. The Elijahs, and Pauls, and Peters of oratories new are simply poor farce. The Prophets and Apostles are gentlemen incitizens' dresses, with musicbooks in their hands. Angels and Prophetesses are done by young ladies in white crinolines, blue sashes, likewise with music-books. Adam even, the primeval here, figures in a black coat and trousers and white cravat, and Eve in russet toned silks. Adam with a music-book in his hand sings his loves to Eve with a music book in her hand, and the grande passion under such circumstances reminds us of two owls in an ivy bush. The constitution of the modern oratorio is simply illogical. When the people grew too big for the raw objectivity of the original dramatic craterio, then the attempt to keep up the whole action of patriarchs, angels, saints and devils, in drawingroom costume, was the result of inartistic perception A thirm is, or it is not : the cratorio is now dead, and this galvanization of it is preposterous. The proper mode of writing a religious composition of two hours or more long, is to take a religious subject of varied temper and times, and compose individual and chorapieces thereupon. This may be sung effectively and grandly at a concert, without the farca of pretentious characterization, in the face of verisimilitude and com-

mon sense. The music of Hardu's Creation is so pure and beautiful that it seems a pity it is mixed up with this dead and departed Oratorio of the middle ages, when the plastic arts and the drama taught boors and barbarians religious ideas. Haydn was a beautiful melodiet, and in that he was more than a century beyond the clumsy inconsequential melodic phrases of Handel. His mure is a west, gentle, noble. The loveliness of an awakening creation was a fit subject for his temper. The sweet satisfactions of Paradise were symbolized in the saccharine fluency of his phrases. There has been so much said in favor of Haydn's Creation, that to repeat any more of laudation is like praising the rainbow. Hayde did well to compose music apart from the theater. His gerius seemed capable of every thing, except when he undertook the triple-concentra flows required to construct a scene for the opera, and then he failed.

On the perfermance of Saturiay night strong words of commendation may be bestowed. The orchestra was composed of the best musicians in the city, led by Mr. Anschutz. The choral department was the entire Harmonic Society, choice yourg voices, some 300 in rumber, carefully disciplined by Mr Bristow. The leading parts were sung by the notabilities of the opera and concert room: Madame La Grange, Miss Milaer, Mr. Carl Formes and Mr. Perring. Very rarely does such a body of artists appear to sing in English. Mr. Formes had not quite recovered from his indisposition. Mr. Perring is a va nable addition to our English con-

ert eingere-s freeh, agreeable tener. Kine Milner has a very pure seprate, and scome especially fitted for the corcert mor.

The andience overflowed and was attentive; the scheme of giving several such concerts opesed aus

MADANE LA CRANGE'S BENEFIT -This estimab ady and eminent artist takes her benefit this evening at the Academy of Masic. Robert le Dinble is the pera arrotneed, in which she sustains the roles of Alice and Isabells. This lady, Mr. Formes, and the operatic force, appear.

MORE RUFFIANISM IN THE CITY.

ABOTHER POLICEMAN MURERED -Officer Pollisa, of the Thirteenth Precinct, who was so shockingly beaten yesterday morning, while attempting to quell disturbance in a Washington-street drinking house, cied last right at the City Hospital.

ATTACE Upon a Policeman .- A gang of rowdies an used themselves last evening by grossly insulting females at the corner of Greenwich and Sixth avonues Policeman Mariolous of the Ninth Precinct interferred and arrested one of the ruffians, when he was immediately set upon by the rest of the gang, one of whom flurg a paving store at him. The missile struck the officer on the head and inflicted a shocking though not fatal wound. The arrested party and his companions then fied, leaving the officer incensible on the side walk where he was found and conveyed to the Station-

Rownyism. - Some half dozen drunken men, waiters in one of the principal hotels, created a disturbance about 12 o'clock last night, in the saloon of |Vannamee & Bush. Park row, and during the fight that ensued a young man named Sanders was badly beaten. The Second Precinct policemen arrested two of the assailarts, who gave their names as Timothy Brown and

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

From The New Haren Palladium, Dec. 12. One of the most remarkable cases on the crimina records of this or any other country has just come to our knowledge. Even now, with the flood of light thrown upon the case, a portion of it is involved in the

thrown upon the case, a portion of it is involved in the deepest mystery.

Most of our readers will remember the facts generally, as herotofore published in the newspapers, concerning the disappearance, last Winter, of Charles B. Sage from his home in Cromwell, near Middletown, in this State. We recapitulate the facts briefly, as they came out in the testimony.

Young Sage was 18 or 19 years of age. During one of the coldest mornings of last Winter he was sent by his father to the barn to feed the cattle. The boy declined going, because he had been threatened with violence by an Irishman named Patrick Nugent, whe kept his horse at the barn. The father thought the excuse a frivolous one and compelled the son to ge, who departed in tears. This is the last seen of him who departed in tears. This is the last seen of him by the family.

Suspicion of foul play was at once aroused, and Nacret was arrested.

Suspicion of foul play was at once aroused, and Nagent was arrested; but the evidence was not then ceened sufficient to commit him. A hole was found in the lice in the river in the rear of the barn, and it was suggested that the body of the boy had been put through the opening into the river. Some time after, a body was found on the river bank near Lyme, and was believed to be that of young Sage. The father saw upon it several marks which corresponded with those upon the body of his son. The hight was precisely the same, and a piece of the coat was recognized as resembling the coat worn by his son. In the Spring, the lining of an overcoat, corresponding with that of young Sage, was found on the banks of the river, near Comwell. Still, there was no positive evidence against Nugent; but suspicion grew stonger daily, until at length all doubt was removed by the appearance of a sailer named John Amos Benson, whose testimony was direct and positive. We give his statement below as it was given during the examination. Nugent was then rearrested.

below as it was given during the examination. Nugent was then rearrested.

Benson stated that he was passing through Comwell on the day of the disappearance of young Sage, and when near the ban he heard an altercation. He locked in and saw Negont and his wife, and a boy whom he described, and whose description answered perfectly to that of young Sage. Nugent, with an oath, struck down the boy with a club, and then stabbed him with a knife. As he locked out of the door he saw the witners Benson—asked him what he was doing there, and finally compelled him to come in and help him to remove the body. (When he said this Nugent's wife exclaimed. "O, what a lie!") hencen added that he did not remove the body to the hayn ow, which he had never teen before or since. Benson added that he did not remove the body to the hayn ow, which he had never teen before or since. He was asked what young Sage had on his feet, and he arswered, a pair of cowhide boots, one of which was worn through at the side, and the other was worn through on the ball. The father said that was true, and that his son was about having the boots mended. Blood was found on the barn floor, and pieces of the floor were sawed up and saved for the trial. The jack-knife was also found—or one supposed to be the knife used to complete the murder. Benson described the gangway through which the body was carried to the haymow in an adjoining barn, and here tracks in the snow were remembered to have been seen from one ham to the other.

Benson said he never saw the boy before the murder, but he remembered his appearance. He picked

now remained on the mind of any person in the room of the guilt of Nogent. When the prisoner was hrought in, he was asked if he knew Benson, and said. "No, he had never seen him before." Benson replied, "Yes you do, Negent; and you know you "killed that boy, and that I helped to put the body "under the hay." Benson was then told to look Nugent in the face, and tell the whole story. He did so, Nugent all the while trembling like a condemned culprit. On being teld that he was in a bad scrape, he said, "I know it, but God is my man—he will get me out of it."

Nugert was then remanded to prison, and his trial, Nugert was then remanded to prison, and his true, it was supposed, would take pixen the present month, but circumstances have caused a delay. Benson said that he came to Cromwell expressly to make a clean breast of the whole affair; that since the murder he had been shipwrecked, and was near losing his life; that he had not enjoyed a moment's peace of mind; that he knew that his confession would implicate himself, and that if he was not hung as an accomplicat, he would go to State prison for life—but he did not care. would go to State prison for life—but he did not care
what became of him if he could but ease his conscience of the buiden which the dreadful secret had
cost upon it, and which he could not otherwise shake

The following is his testimony as taken down at the

The following is his testimony as taken down at the time of the examination:

John Amos Bennon sworn—I suppose I am thirty-five years old; was born in Rocky Hill; my mother lives in Wethersheld; I lived on a farm till I was twenty-ore, and then went to sea; I came to this town last January; I don't remember the day, but do recollect that I suffered with cold. (Witness here went back to describe very minutely where he was and what he did for several days before. He started for Cronwell shout 10 o'clock a. m., having spect the foreroon in going from one rum hole to another in Micdisten). I came to Cronwell shout where we now see, to Sage's barn; I heard some one threshing in the barn and turned off the road to go to the barn; I heard two neer in it; I looked through a c sek in the big door and saw them; one of them was the defendent, (Nugert), the other I never had seen; I could not hear what they said, the wind was blowing so hard, but I moved round south of the door, and then I heard the defendant ray, "D—m you, I say you have many "a time taken the horse from the place where I put "him." The other replied: "I have done as I was told. Defendant he as and strack the other man toward me like a medman; I thought he was coming at me; but be turned and strack the other man with a fail: I was close up to the barn at that but he turned and struck the other man at me; but he turned and strack the other man with a ffail; I was close up to the barn at that time; the first blow struck on the back, but he struck him the second blow on the head, which knocked him down on the floor; defendant then put the ffail in the hay move, and coming to the man turned him over and gave him a jab—then came straight to the door with a knife in his hand, and his hands bloody he asked how how I had been there; I made the door with a knife in his hand, and his hands bloody; he asked how long I man been there: I made no reply: I was afraid, but presently said. 'It is very add;' defendant then said, "Come to the house: I said I would; he asked if I was a traveler; I said

I said I would; he asked if I was a traveler; I said yes and that I should like some bitters; he then asked me to help him do a job, but did not say what, and I said I would; he asked if I saw his row there I told him I saw some of it; he then said, "this job I am going to get you to help me about; I can get you killed any time if you tel of it. I told him I would not tell of it; we then resched the house; he washed himself in warm water, and we then took something to drink—don't know the kied of liquor—and then sait by the fire ten or fifteen minutes; desendant then saked me to go out to the barn, and we went; we took the man and dranged him to the east door by the collar of his cost; defendant then got a p'ank and put up, and I be need to yet the body on to the board, and then took his coat; defendant then you a plant and put up, and I helped to put the body on to the board, and then took hold at the feet, and we carried it to the north bars. We laid it down healds the mow, and defendent got on the mow, and I litted the bedy up by the collar to him, and he crew it up, we then dragged it to tue pertunow,

and I lifted it again; then I did no mare, after I was mino the house I gave the detendant \$2 to get more liquor, and he said he would go and get come, but his wife said she must go with him, and tall the old men that samebody had run away; I supposed it was this man we had put on the mow; they teld me to go into the entry and stay till they came back; I cate so; I stayed them all night; I did not know when they came home, but slept on some oid clothen and blankels; in the morning—a large jack-knife; I dan't was a knife in the morning—a large jack-knife; I dan't know what I did with the knife; I started for Rocky Elli, and from there to my mother's at Wetberneled. [Witness they speke of several places where he stopped on the way. These collateral facts were norreberated by other widence.] Went to Maridon; stayed several cays; then went to Branford, then to New-Haver; was there three or four days, in Fleet street; from thence to New York; shipped on board the schooner Bucksport, Capt. Brown, to Norfolk, for pite; schooner was wrecked off Cape hiay, and two persons were lost, but the other four of as were lakes off the wreck; I first told what I have stated to Edmund Sage; my own guilty concloses and God induced me to tell this story; I could have an peace of mind until I had told the whole.

Cires examined—I gave my name as Jonathan Sinth at the Custom-House in Middletown, and called myself Jack; I first told the facts of the murder to Edmund Sage; I did not tell of it the day that I was at the Custom-House in Middletown, and called myself Jack; I first told the facts of the murder to Edmund Sage; I did not tell of it the day that I was at the Custom-House in Middletown, and called myself Jack; I first told the facts of the murder to Edmund Sage; I did not tell of it the day that I was at the Custom-House in Middletown, and called myself Jack; I first told the facts of the murder to far from 12 o'clock; may be mistaken; when I saw the blow struck I was cold and frightened, and the fact that was the reason I gave

struggled when down; no blows were struck after he fell he was dead when we went out to the barn, lying that on his face; if think it was 35 minutes after the blows were given; there was no shaw on the floor in that part, it had been heaped up. Sage, the deceased, had on dark pants and coat; the ceat had faded brown; dark vest, drab cap; had on a red tippet tied around his neck and tucked into his breast; think he had no overcost. (This description was regarded by his parents as exactly correct.) We did not lay the body down between the birns; in the south west room of defendant's house, where I went, there was stave and no bed in that room; they helped me into that room; I lay down; there was only some old regs and secue bed cothes; when they came home they roused me up, and said they had some liquor, and I went out and drank; we trank an awful eight that night; found myself by the stove in the morning; nothing was said about the murder in the morning; at the cepot at Guilford there were gentlemen talking about the body found in Lyme some weeks ago this was when witness returned to Cromwell, and they said there was a reward offered; I said to a man. "I think I know something about it;" I then turned to another man, who said, "If you do, you had better keep still;" I never told anybody but Edmurd Sage; I spoke of the reward at Kirby's store, in this place; I did not expect to get the reward, but asked for information; I was with Sage, at work for him, more than a week before I told him of the murcer; one day I was et work with Henry Sage, unloading buckwhest, in the very barn where Charles was killed; it saemed as if I saw Chatles E. Sage there; Edmund, the father, came in, and I went up to him and said I wanted to tell him something; he said he would work me clear through it, I would tell him the whole, and he said he would as far as he could.

Direct examination resumed—Defendant returned to me of the \$2, \$1, \$71; my father's annew was Sanford, but we have always gone by the name of Benson; I don't know why;

mitted for trial.

Notwithstanding the direct character of the above testimony, subrequent events show that the eye that never aleeps—the Providence that is ever active in all the affairs of markind—was watchful and vigilant as ever to bring out the astounding truths that seemed to lie so far beyond all human vision. Mr. Sage, the father of the missing boy, has a brother-in-law in Ithaca. New-York, named Williams, who has a sen about the age of his missing cousin. This lad received, a fertight since a letter from the interior of Pennsylvania, eigred William Russell, which made some suspicions all usions to his cousin, Charles E. Sage. Young Williams answored it, when arother letter come. Mr. Williams, the elder, then wrote back to Pennsylvania, to the aforesaid Russell—having previously written to the postmaster of the town saking him to waveh for the person who should call for any letteraddramed to William Russell, and describe him. He did so. On receiving the esseription, Mr. Williams immediately left ithat a for Pennsylvania and heard that the young man be was in pursuit of had been in that place for some months, and that he had been keeping school. He seen found the young mae, but testead of William Russell he proved to be his own rephew, Charles K. Sage, the lad who was supposed to be dead and buried in his father's lot in Cromwell. Here was a mystery of mysteries. It is not stated what reason the boy gave for his extraordicary conduct. The uncle immediately took him on with him to Pihaca, and then turned his face toward Cromwell to see his brother, the hoy's father.

After remaining in his family nearly a day, and

toy's father.

After remaining in his family nearly a day, and the whole story, but with the desired, he revealed to Mr. Sege the fact that his son was alive, and told the whole story, but with the injunction that not even the nother should be informed of the facts until after his counsel had been put in possession of them. The counsel were told the story on Saturday. As late as yesterday the mother was ignorant that her son was alive.

alive.

Judges Storrs and Butler were immediately notified of the facts, when they ordered a special session of the court to be held at Haddam, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at which time the prisoner, Patrick Nugent, with the witness Berson, would be brought before it, when a nolle proseque would be entered and Nugent would be discharged a free man. The elder Sage has gread to give the prisoner the sum of \$200, to remunerate him in part for his loss of time.

The reader will concede that this is one of the most remarkable cases on the criminal records. Not only chremstantial evidence of the strongest character terded to convet Nogent, but direct and positive testimony, from which there was no escape but by Providential interposition, was furnished, such as to leave not a shadow of doubt of his guilt in any rational mind. But, at the very lest moment the astounding fact is revealed that the suppose murdered boy is still living. What Benson, the witness, will say when he learns this fact, is yet to be known. What motive he could have for such a story, thus implicating himself, is a mervel. How he could have guessed so accurately at the diers and personal appearance of the lad, whem he had tover seen, is equally astounding. What occasioned the blood on the barn floor is not yet made known. Whose body it was that was found and buried as that of young Sage is still a mystery, and not even suspected.

and not even suspected.

It is proper to say here that there has been a story after that young Sage attempted some violence upon a young girl eight or nice years of age, before his departure, and it has been surmised that this was the cause of his absence, and the reason why he has not been brought back to Cromwell. For the truth of this absence are not youth.

tery we easnot vouch.

Mr. Sage, the father, has always borne an excellent reputation and his children have been well educated. One of his daughters is an accomplished young lady, and is receiving a very large salary as a school teacher. All sorts of conjectures have been privately made as to the tather's complicity with the affair, but the most reliable authorities believe him entirely innocent. The whole truth will, however, in time be out.

reliable authorities nelieve him subs out.

As to Benson, he will fare hard; for he has not only been guilty of perjury, as now appears, but perjury of the blackest kinds that of attempting to swear away the life of seether, the peralty for which crime is inspirement for life in the State Prison. But, then, the prisonment for life in the State Prison. But, then, the oncestlor arises, whose body was that found? whose blood on the floor? Was anybody murdered at the blood on the floor? Was anybody murdered at the time Benson supposed or pretended to suppose that young Sage was killed? Will Benson now insist that he raw what he had so sclemnly sworn to, and has so often repeated? Doubtless the vell will be lifted from the whole mystery. The blood may be proved to be that of some butchered animal, as was intimated by Negent and to have been long since spilled. But we will not conjecture upon these questions, for its vain, nutil more time has elapsed. For some of the above reasons, it almost seems as if the boy could not be living—but reither the Judges or prosecuting efficers have a shadow of doubt of that fact.

THEFT OF RAILROAD IRON,-Officers Thomas H. Seymore and Edmund Lockwood, of the Thisteenth Ward, about one o'clock yesterday morning detected a couple of river thieves in the act of stealing twelve bars of railroad iron. On proceeding to arrest the rogues, the latter made a desperate resistance, and were not captured until the officers arew their revolvers, which had the desired effect. The thieves were locked up by Justice Brennae, and the iron placed in charge of the property clerk.